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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing, in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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A Touching Incident.

The following touching lines, contributed to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* from some unknown pen, were suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army hospitals. A brave lad of sixteen years, belonging to a New England regiment, mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the coming of his mother. As his last hour approached, and sight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic lady who was wiping the clammy perspiration from his forehead for the expected one, and, with a smile of joy lighting up his pale face, whispered tenderly, "Is that mother?" "Then," says the writer, "drawing her toward him with all his feeble strength, he rested his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word "mother" on his quivering lips."

IS THAT MOTHER?

Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she sang my cradle hymn,
Kneeling there in tears before me,
Say?—my sight is growing dim.

Chorus.—Saviour, breathe on me thy blessing!
Angels waft me to thy rest,
Where no more the din of battle
Shall disturb the patriot's breast!

Comes she from the old home lowly,
Out among the Northern hills,
To her pet boy, dying slowly
Of war's battle, wounds and ills?

Mother! oh, we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the leaden hail-storm rattled,
Man to man and gun to gun!

But we failed, and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood's years;
There, no weeping—self-denying,
Noble deaths demand no tears!

Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Sing the lullaby you sang me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead!

TWICE AT BAY.

BY EDWARD WILLET.

It was midnight in East Tennessee, not the night of nature, but the middle of that dark and detestible night during which that prosecuted region was crushed under the Davis despotism. It was political midnight in East Tennessee. It was nearly twilight, when a young man and a young girl sat at the open window of a fine mansion near a pleasant little village—a village now almost swept out of existence by the Sirocco breath of war.

The girl was Mary Basham, an orphan, who with her brother Richard, had inherited the splendid property of her parents, consisting mostly of land and slaves. The greater part of the slaves had been left to her brother; but the mansion belonged to them in common, and she also owned a good sum in Louisville bank shares. Her brother had taken up arms to protect his property, as he said, and he probably thought, and was then a Captain of Confederate guerillas. Mary Basham was considered a "great catch," and it was certainly strange, if not improper, in Mrs. Grundy's eyes, that she should love that fair-haired young man who sat by her side at the open window, for Ernest Felder had no riches, except a fair share of talent and a true, honest heart. He was only a music teacher, and a German at that. Consequently he was worse than a Yankee, and a marriage with him would be as bad a misalliance as Mary Basham could make.

"You are foolish, Ernest," said the girl, as she plucked a flower from the vine and pulled it to pieces; "What is the Union to you, that you are so anxious to make yourself a martyr for its sake? Besides, what can you do for the Union by hiding out in the woods and mountains, and being hunted down at last, and hung, or shot, or imprisoned? So far, although you have been subject to annoyance, you escaped harm; and now, if you will simply submit to the new order of things, all will be well, and you will not be troubled."

"The Union is everything to me, Mary Basham," said the young man, "for it sheltered me, and its flag protected me when I came to this country an exile; and under the Union I have enjoyed the fruit of my labor, and have been happy and contented. It would be worse than ingratitude to desert it now, because I happen to be among its enemies."

"Then you will leave me," said the girl, as she tore the flower passionately.

"I must, Mary, unless you can be convinced that it is politic as well as right to seek peace and safety on Union ground. But that is not to be expected, and I do not wonder at you, being a slave owner."

"O, brother the slaves," broke in the impetuous girl. "They are more trouble than they are worth, and always were. Dick Basham is welcome to all of them, if he wants them, except Hersy and little Jim. I always felt as if I belong to them more than they belong to me, and the feeling is irksome. But as for those guerilla bands, like that of brother Dick's, they are a disgrace to the country, and ought not to be permitted. Dick said he meant to bring his gang of ruffians here some night, and give them a supper—as if I would stay in the house where these wretches are holding their drunken orgies.—I dared him to do so. Humph! he talks so much about the blood of the Bashams—let him try to commit such an outrage on common decency, and he will find that there is as much blood of the Bashams in my veins as in his. I will let master officer know that I am not to be frightened by him."

The conversation was here interrupted by a rough looking man, dressed in brown homespun, badly tattered, and carrying a long rifle on his shoulder, who came hurriedly over the lawn toward the house. Hardly stopping to knock he entered the front door, and pushed into the room where Mary Basham and Ernest Felder were talking.

"Beg pardon, Miss," said he, pulling a slouched hat from an uncombed head, and resting the butt of his rifle upon the carpet; "sorry to come in so sudden like, but I hevn't no time for perliteness. Mr. Felder, the guerillas has been huntin' for you in the village, and they ken trot. So there ain't no time for tradin' hosses, ef you want to git off."

"It has come sooner than I expected, Mary," said Ernest, as he started up. "I must bid you farewell now, and perhaps forever. If I can reach the Federal lines safely, I will try to get a word to you."

"No use talkin' 'bout the Federal lines now, Mr. Felder," said the rough looking man, "for here's the guerillas."

As he spoke about twenty horsemen, dressed in homespun imitation of the Confederate uniform, rode up the street, and halted in front of the mansion. They were a villanous set to look at, and were armed with all sorts of weapons, from a hunting rifle to a flint-lock pistol. At their head rode a young man in the gay uniform of a Confederate officer, whose seat in the saddle was quite unsteady.

"They are a part of Dick Basham's gang," said Mary, as she cooly surveyed them from the window, "and he is with them, and he is drunk again, I'll be bound. It is enough to destroy any man's respect for himself to associate with such wretches, and I should think nothing could induce a gentleman, as Dick Basham used to be, to do it."

"Come, Ben Sterling," said Felder, who had hastily seized his hat, "we can yet escape by the back way."

"No!" exclaimed the girl as her eye shot fire. "You can do no such thing, for they have already surrounded the house. Come, now, you two, you are men and have arms, and if it comes to the worst, you know how to sell your lives dearly. But let me do my part first, for I tell you that not a man of that gang shall cross my threshold while Mary Basham lives! Mr. Felder, give me one of your pistols."

Quite overborne by the intrepidity and energy of the high-spirited girl, Ernest Felder almost mechanically handed her a pistol. As quick as thought, she brought out from an adjoining closet a large tin can filled with powder, carried it into the hall, threw open the door, and stood there with pistol in hand, proud and defiant, and beautiful in her pride and defiance.

Captain Basham, with four of his rough troopers, dismounted, and walked toward the house. The path was hardly wide enough for the gallant Captain, whom a commission as a lieutenant-general could not have induced to walk in a straight line. But he staggered on, until he was brought to a sudden pause by the ringing voice of his sister.

"Halt, there, Dick Basham!" exclaimed the indignant girl. "What do you want here, with that pack of dirty hounds at your heels? None of your ragmuffin cut-throats shall enter this house; nor you until you are sober."

"Don't be foolish, Mary," hiccoughed the officer. We only want that goldarned Dutch Tory Abolition piano tuner, it he is in the house. He must fight for the South now, or hang."

"Ernest Felder is here," answered Mary, "and he is no Dutch Tory Abolition piano tuner, but a gentleman, and that is more than you are now, Dick Basham. He has harmed neither you nor any one else, and has not meddled with your niggers, or any other man's and you shall not touch him when he is under my roof."

"It is my roof as much as it is yours, Mary," persisted Dick, who was inclined to temporize, when he saw that the "blood of the Bashams" was fairly up in his sister.

"It is not; for you said the house was to be all mine while the war lasted, if I would let you have Jake and Henry. If it was not mine, none of your thieving gang should ever enter it, nor shall you, as I told you, until you are sober."

"Come on, boys," said Basham, as he commenced to stagger toward the house. "My sister is carrying the joke too far. We are not to be turned from our duty by a girl. Make way there, Mary, for we must search the house."

"Halt there for your life!" his sister almost shouted, in a tone that caused the young man to stop instantly. "Do you know this can of powder, Dick Basham?" said she pointed to it with her pistol. "And this," thrusting the muzzle deep among the shining black grains. "Now I warn you, sir, that if you or any of your thieves approach a step nearer, I will blow house and all to atoms, as far as this powder can do it."

"Hold, Mary!" exclaimed her brother, whom her desperate resolution had almost sobered. "For God's sake take your pistol out of that powder! You are excited; and the least slip of your finger would send you, and perhaps all of us, into eternity."

"I am as cool as ice, Dick Basham," answered the girl, "and my nerves are as firm as iron. Now mark me; I give you until I count twenty to mount your horses and ride away from here. If you do not leave in that time, I swear to you by the blood of the Bashams, that I will fire the pistol into the powder. One—two—"

"I'll be bound she'd do it, Captain," said one of the men. "I can see it in her eye, and I reckon we'd better be goin'."

"Of course she would," said Basham, almost indignantly. "It would answer own her for a sister of mine, if she hadn't spunk enough for that. Well, she must have her way this time, but we will have chances to catch the Dutchman."

"We are going now, Mary," he continued, "but you will be sorry for this, and if you have so far forgotten your position and your duty as to fall in love with that piano tuner, both you and he shall pay dearly for it."

"Never fear but that I can take care of my position and my duty, Dick Basham," said the girl, as the guerillas mounted their horses and rode away.

When it was fairly night, Felder bade Mary Basham good-by, and went to the hills with Ben Sterling. Mary sent her boy Jim with them, to bring her word if they got off safely; and when the boy returned she sent him back to their temporary hiding place, with two horses and a supply of provisions.

Ernest Felder after much hardship and some narrow escapes, reached the Federal lines in safety. Finding a number of his old friends in the cavalry force, some of them in high rank, he joined that arm of the service; and as had a thorough military education, and was as brave as a man may well be, his promotion was quite rapid; so that in the course of time he was known as Major Felder, and was spoken of as a very promising officer.

It was many long months after the midnight of East Tennessee, before the gleam of Union bayonets and the flash of Union sabres began to make a very pleasant sort of sunrise in that region. In the advance of the grand army, which at last carried relief and protection to that persecuted people, was a fine squadron of cavalry, which occupied, after a slight resistance, the village near which Mary Basham lived. This squadron was commanded by Major Ernest Felder.

Dick Basham had been killed while making a brave but desperate defence against the overwhelming force of the Federals when they entered the village; and his sister, although she did not love him as she formerly had, was indignant at his death, and resolved to revenge it, if she could find a shadow of excuse for so doing. So, with the "blood of the Bashams" boiling in her veins, she seated herself at the same window where she and Ernest had sat so many months before.

More troops came pouring into the village, among them an infantry regiment, all tired and hungry. An army on the march seldom treats very tenderly the country through which it passes, nor is discipline always preserved as it should be. Some of these men were excited by liquor, and others were foraging about as they chose.

A number of them made their appearance at Mary Basham's fine mansion, and commenced a raid upon the pigs and poultry. Mary warned them off, but they laughed at her, and ordered her to open the door, threatening to break it open if she refused. She again warned them off, and leveled her rifle at the foremost man. The soldier laughed and advanced toward the door with a rail to burst it in. Mary Basham coolly sighted her piece, but as she drew the trigger a fine-looking, fair haired officer rode up in front of the disorderly soldiers just in time to receive the bullet in his shoulder. He fell from his horse, and had only strength enough to order the men to protect that house, and to carry him in. It was Ernest Felder.

When Mary Basham saw who it was that she had shot, she quite forgot the death of her brother in this new calamity, and her coolness and firmness forsook her entirely. She did her best, however, to cure the wound she had inflicted, and the presence of the wounded officer in the house was the best protection she could have had.

It was two months before Ernest fully recovered, and when he was able to return to duty, Mary Basham felt that she was not forgetting her position in marrying the brave and talented officer.

How to Fall Asleep.

The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep is to escape from thought, especially from clinging, tenacious, imperious thought, which in most cases of wakefulness has possession of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process: "I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upwards, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision, around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes—always within five at the most. The immediate effect of this precedure differs from that of any other that I have ever heard to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it. Since I became aware of this I have endeavored, in numerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around, my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. I wish he would; let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith, in the manner described, the promise of "a penny for his thoughts," or for each of them, while the operation is in progress will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effect, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and wakeful man at night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel or labor is to a weary body. It enjoys the luxury of rest; the strain upon its faculties is removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in his fields.

The Way of the World.

There goes a virtuous and honest man. Who cares! Nobody looks at him or cares a fig how he looks or dresses.

Here passes a man of wealth. The old ladies run to the window. "Who?" "Where?" "How does he dress?" He is a great object of attraction. "How in the world did he make so much?" "He dosen't look as if he was worth a penny."

This is the way of the world. Everybody gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty.

Let a man make ten thousand dollars, and he is a gentleman every inch of him. Everybody has a kind word and a smile for him.

Be poor and honest and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, and you may live at their elbow, but they are not certain about it.

Possess a fortune and live at a mile post, and your neighbors and friends would line the heart of the city. All would know where you lived and point a stranger to the very door.

We repeat—such is the world. Golden vice is caressed, while humble virtue is unobserved.

Will the time never come—never?—when men shall be honored for their virtues, and despised for their vices; rather than be caressed for their riches and condemned for their poverty? Everybody, in words, censures the idea of honoring the rich because they are rich, and yet, such are regulations of society, that everybody does humble in his manners and feelings when in the presence of the "upper ten thousand." As long as ladies will associate with the voluptuous rich, and shun the virtuous poor, so long will vice be considered no disgrace, and wealth will pay for the sacrifice of virtue.

WORTH KNOWING AND REMEMBERING.—How to act when the clothes take fire is an important piece of information. The *Scientific American* says, three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best to say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak, or any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and, running boldly to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, most about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person on the floor. This is an additional safety to face and breath, and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisurely.—The next instant, immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with rapidity of lightning.—Next, get some common flour, remove from the water, and cover the burnt parts with an inch thickness of flour; if possible, put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin will be found.—Unless the burns are deep, no other application is needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all." The principal of its action is that, like the water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain, by totally excluding the air from the injured parts. Spanish whiting and cold water, of a mushy consistency, are preferred by some.—Dredge on the flour until no more will stick, and cover with cotton batting.

HOW PETROLEUM IS FORMED.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, speculating on the formation of petroleum says:

"We may set it down as an axiom that nature is not only capable of producing now all articles that she has ever produced, but that she is and will continue to produce them until she substitutes something better.—Perhaps our meaning will be better understood by applying to a single article. Suppose, for instance, we take the one in which we all have so deep an interest—petroleum. This is known to be a hydro carbon, composed of two gases. These gases are primary elements, indestructible and exhaustless in quantity. One of them—hydrogen—is a constituent of water, and, of course, is as exhaustible as the ocean. The other is a constituent in all vegetable forms and in many of our rocks. One hundred pounds of limestone, when burned, will weigh but sixty pounds. The part driven off by burning is carbonic acid. Underlying the "oil rock", is a stratum of limestone of unknown thickness, but known to be upwards of one thousand feet in depth. The water falling on the surface and percolating through the porous sandstone that underlies the oil rock, becomes charged with salt, potash, saltpetre, and other chemical ingredients, and, finally, reaches the limestone rock and decomposes it—the carbon in the rock and the hydrogen of the rock uniting to form oil, while the oxygen is set free to ascend to the atmosphere or unite with minerals and form oxygen. The reverse of this process is seen in burning the oil in a lamp—the oxygen in the atmosphere uniting with the carbon in the oil, forming carbonic acid and with the hydrogen forming water—thus completing the circle.—The question is frequently asked, "When will the oil become exhausted?" We may answer, when the ocean is, and not before."

REVEALING IN FEMALE APPAREL.—Shortly after leaving Milledgeville, General Davis detected two soldiers stealing ladies' clothing from a house near the road. Turning them over to the Provost Marshal, they were dressed in the stolen crinoline and petticoats, tied to the rear of the wagons, and for six days marched through muddy fords and swamps as an example to the men of their command. They came out from the ordeal with mightily discolored skirts and dirty stockings.

THE rules of Libby prison allowed but six lines to the letters of our soldiers confined there to their friends at home. Here is a specimen written within the limit: My Dear Wife,—Yours received—no hopes of exchange—send corn starch—want socks—no money—rheumatism in left shoulder—pickles very good—send sausages—God bless you—kiss the baby—Hail Columbia!—Your devoted husband.

A TRUE "LINCOLN STORY."—Perhaps the opinion of the President on General Thomas's great victory before Nashville may be of interest.

"Mr President," said a friend to him, "there isn't much left of Hood's army, is there?"

"Well, no, Medil; I think Hood's army is about in the fix of Bill Sykes's dog, down in Sangamon county. Did you ever hear it?"

Of course the answer was "never."

"Well, Bill Sykes had a long, *yaller* dog, that was forever getting into the neighbors' meat houses and chicken coops. They had tried to kill it a hundred times, but the dog was always too smart for them. Finally one of them got a bladder of a coon, and filled it up with powder, tying the neck around a piece of punk. When he saw the dog coming he fired this punk, split open a hot biscuit and put the bladder in, then buttered all nicely and threw it out. The dog swallowed it at at gulp. Pretty soon there was an explosion. The head of the dog lit on the porch, the fore legs caught astraddle the fence, the hind legs fell in the ditch, and the rest of the dog lay around loose. Pretty soon Bill Sykes came along, and the neighbor said: 'Bill, I guess there ain't much of that dog of your'n left.' Well, no,' said Bill; 'I see plenty of pieces, but guess that dog, *as a dog*, ain't of much more account.' Just so, Medil; there may be fragments of Hood's army around, but I guess that dog, *as a dog*, ain't of much more account."

RELIGION.—I wonder any man can be content to live without the joyous consciousness of God; without this how any one can bear the griefs of time, I know not, nor cannot even dream. I would be certain that my little venture is insured at the Provident office of the Infinite God; then shall I fear no shipwreck, but steer my personal craft as best I may, certain of a harbor, and though it be at the bottom of the sea, I am safe landed in heaven. If I have well done my part, and where or when it may, I am sure the voyage will turn out fortunate.

O young men and young women; men and women no longer young! It is not enough to be brave and thoughtful; not enough to be moral also, and friendly each to each. You have a Faculty which makes another World for you, the World of God. There is joy which is not in wisdom, with all its science and its art of beauty of use; nor yet in Morality, with its grand works of justice; nay, nor yet even in the sweet felicity of loving men and being loved in turn by them; there is a life within the Veil of the Temple; it is the Life with God, the Innermost Delight of human Conciousness. Animated by that your Wisdom shall be greater, more true, your Science, and more fair your Art; your Morality more firm and sure, your Love to men more joyous and abiding, your whole Character made useful, and beautiful exceedingly.

HOW A SOLDIER DIED.—The following incident occurred at City Point Hospital, a few days since:

A chaplain of the christian Commission, while moving through the long line of sufferers, administering the consolation of the gospel, approached the bedside of a gallant fellow who was severely wounded. His earthly march was nearly ended; but when the chaplain asked him if he was prepared to die, he motioned for pencil and paper, and with a tremulous hand wrote, "I am prepared to go to heaven; my trust in Jesus Christ is perfect"—and immediately under these words of assured victory over the grave, "Come, rally 'round the flag, boys." The chaplain took the paper, and standing up, read it with a loud voice. Just as he concluded, a soldier who had lost a hand sprung from his bed, and waving the mutilated stump in the air, burst forth with the glorious song his dying comrade had suggested. The effect was electric. A thousand voices took up the chorus, and the place of suffering was made to fairly rock with the thunder of melody. As that vast soldier choir ceased singing, the chaplain turned to look upon the dying brave. He was just in time to catch the last faint smile that flickered across the sunburnt face, as the soul was wafted on the strains of that Union music to the throne of liberty.

☞ Quilp reports that a party of ladies were discussing the question of the draft, when a young lady somewhat ignorant of what a cartridge is, inquired the reason why men were exempt who lost two or three teeth. "Because they could not bite the end of a cartridge." "Then," replied the questioner, "why don't they soak it in their coffee?"

For the Globe.

Perseverance.

Ah! how much may be done by persevering. We have often heard school boys when obliged to study a hard lesson exclaim, I can't; there's no use of trying, and carelessly throw their books aside, having come to the conclusion that the lesson was far beyond their comprehension. Men have become great by persevering, not by giving up. Did not our most influential ministers have to persevere with untiring skill to accomplish what they have.

Had George Washington not been persevering he never would have become the great and much loved father of his country. In the life of Audubon the great naturalest, we have another example of perseverance life. Thus, we see in these and in many others, if we wish to be great we must persevere, not only when great difficulties arise, but also when little ones meet us in our path through life. We cannot expect that our path will be always a flowery path. Ah! not we must look for thorns, for they will be growing amid the brightest flowers.

Now, my young friends, while you are yet young and joyous school boys, I urge upon you to be ambitious; persevere, dont be a drone in your school, don't have your teacher to correct you for being idle. Look yonder at that boy behind the stove with thin patched clothes, see how deeply he is absorbed in his lesson; he will make a mark in the world, poor as he is; he may some day rank among our most distinguished men. Dont be discouraged my boy, because you are poor; persevere. Although the present seems very dark, the future may be bright. There is a beautiful proverb which says, "behind every sable cloud there is a silver lining." Some of our greatest men were but poor boys, but by persevering they have obtained an education.

L. Y.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the *American Agriculturalist* recommends the following method for making cakes:

"The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat.—Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added more than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste when soda alone is used. thus the bother of emtyings is all dispelsed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked any time and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use."

WHOM TO MARRY.—When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly affectionate and respectfully, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she may be placed. Where I to advise a friend as to his choice of a wife, my first counsel would be "look out for a pious girl, distinguished for her attention and love to her parents. The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behavior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted being transferred to the married state, will not fail, as a rule, to render her a mild, obliging, hand invaluable companion for life.

Johnny, a youngster of some eleven years, was one day discussing probabilities with his little brother, a six-year-older. "When I am grown up," said Johnny, "I shall be married, and my children will call you 'Uncle Seneca.' And you'll say, 'Come here, my dear, and see what Uncle Seneca's got for you." "Humph!" ejaculated the little one, "I guess I shall have all I can do to take care of my *own* young ones!"

☞ A traveller says there is a race of men at the extremity of South America of such enormous proportions that they mix their lather in a wash tub and shave with a scythe. They probably curl their hair with a cistern pole.

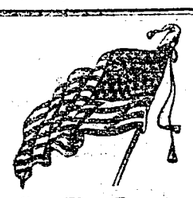
What is a swell? A professor of music who pretends to know everything about the science, while he cannot conceal his own ignorance.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Fort Fisher Falls.

This stronghold of the Confederacy, situated about thirty miles below the city of Wilmington, in North Carolina, and located at the entrance of Cape Fear river, has fallen into our hands. Since the first attack upon the fort, Admiral Porter was busily employed in filling the vessels with ammunition and coal. This, together with the tenacity with which he, with his fleet, held on to the bombardment of Fort Fisher, after General Butler had sailed away, evidences that it was the Admiral's great desire to capture the citadel, and, if means failed, after replenishing, to renew the assault. In accordance with this manifest determination on the part of Admiral Porter (and all credit to him for it,) the War Department fitted out another expedition, having, as before, Admiral Porter to command the manœuvres of the fleet, while Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry was ordered to direct the movements of the army.

We give the details of the assault and capture into to-day's columns.—Every loyal man can truly rejoice that the goddess of victory is leading our heroes of the land and sea to greater conquests. Our fleet and army will not rest here; but Wilmington will yet be ours, and its name follow in the long line of noted captures next to Savannah, to be quickly followed by that of Charleston—the first hope, Petersburg—the Gibraltar, and Richmond—the "last ditch," of the toppling Confederacy.

"More Truth than Poetry."

"It has been found out in these latter years that intelligence breeds patriotism, and that ignorance breeds treason. [Applause.] With a few shameful exceptions the great mass of those who have been in sympathy with the rebellion have been ignorant men, and the most of those who have been patriotic have been intelligent men. [Renewed applause.]"

The above extract we find in a report of a lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the evening of Thursday last. They are words of truth, and express great significance. Any reasonable man, who has made himself acquainted with the progress of events during the present war, will justify the assertion of the speaker, and uphold him in it. True it is, that from out of the intelligent people of the North we have seen thousands springing to the call of our country who were actuated by the spirit of patriotism. Opposed to them we see hosts of the ignorant class of the south, who have been led by the hypocritical cries and pleadings of unprincipled men, to war against right and against themselves. And again, in our own midst, whom do we hear assailing the administration in bitter terms, whom do we see raising the dagger to the heart of the Government,—in other words, whom do we find treasonable,—but the ignorant, or those who have been blindly led by treasonable leaders. Perhaps, it is ignorance makes them blind, and crushes whatever patriotic feelings may arise. Passion rules their every action, and they readily follow the dictates of impassionate men, who, upon treason *endeavor* to talk with reason. No intelligent man can talk treason, unless base ingratitude actuates him to do so; and no man will follow a treasonable man's advice unless he is an ignoramus or a fool; but so it is throughout mankind, they are prone to "join themselves unto their idols." The great calamity now is that those who have reason use it not aright.

RUMORS.—It is rumored that Lee contemplates another raid on Maryland and Pennsylvania, as the last blow for the rebel cause.

The city of Richmond is said to be in process of mining as Davis has determined it shall not fall into our hands except in a heap of ruins.

It was current reported in New York on Sunday, and believed that Lee had been made dictator.

GOLD COMING DOWN.—The late successes of the Union arms have had the effect of knocking gold down several pegs. On Saturday last, it fell to $1.98—a decline since the 16th of twenty-three cents. Flour is also on the decline in the eastern cities—and everything else must soon fall in price.

Peace.

All kinds of rumors are afloat on the subject of peace. It appears that Francis P. Blair, Sr., after being closeted with President Lincoln for several hours, returned to Richmond on Friday last. It is said that he returns to Richmond with free authority from the President to give safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis. While the door is left open for the rebels to ask for peace, our armies are moving onward to victory. There is no doubt the rebs are getting very sick of the contest. A very few months and the rebellion must go under.

☞ The Secessionists of Washington are in distress over the news, and the more intelligent are confessing that the days of the rebellion are numbered. The capture of Fort Fisher settles the thing—that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery will pass; our successes will give the administration strength to carry its measures through Congress, and it will carry this one, now that the cause of the rebels totters to the ground.

IN A TRAP.—Something like a dozen blockade runners are believed to be on the ocean, bound for Wilmington, freighted with all kind of supplies for the Rebels by our British neutral cousins. They will be received with open arms, as usual, at Wilmington, but the profits are likely to be less.—Five have already been captured by our fleet.

OIL.—The oil fever still rages, and large strikes are made almost daily in several counties in this State, and in Ohio and Virginia. Large fortunes are being made and many small ones will be lost.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of exchanging prisoners is placed in the hands of General Grant; and that although but a partial exchange is thus far made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

"My Country will be the Gainer."

Pending the last attack on Fort Fisher, General Butler is reported to have said in Washington: "If the attack is repulsed I shall be justified in not having made the assault with my handful of troops. If the attack is successful, my country will be the gainer, which will suit me quite as well." No one can doubt the patriotism of Gen. Butler. Few men have furnished better proof of it. At the outset of the war he went to the bottom of the whole business, comprehended the stupendous character of the crime meditated, and has never been without a policy—a policy which, had it been infused into the measures of the Government, would, in our opinion, have saved the country many a costly error, and prevented many a lesson of bitter experience.

Much that has fallen from his lips and flowed from his pen, concerning this Rebellion, and the means to be employed to crush it out, has passed into permanent history, and when the actors in the drama have passed away, it will be read with pride by his countrymen, who will award him a place among the most conspicuous for penetration, breadth of intellect and resources, while they wonder that in the management of the war his counsels did not more prevail.

Did General Butler's military equal his civil abilities, the nation would long since have had a leader in all respects equal to the great occasion. As it is, few men have so strong a hold on the popular heart. Although not successful in all things, he stands in little danger of having injustice done him. Posterity, if not the men of to day, will be impartial. No true friend will wish to see him make a mistake in the position in which, in the course of events, he is placed. It is the moment for wisdom, when perfect self control will demonstrate his capacity to command others; for there are times when the real soldier will best prove his fitness for responsible positions by the discipline he has over himself.

The man who seized rebellious New Orleans by the throat, and held it firmly until it was submissive, stands in no danger from a transitory wave, even though some act of his own produced it. Though not great in everything, a man may still stand foremost among the men of his time. If while striving to transcend in one respect, he achieve but partial success, he still is safe with posterity and honored in his day for his eminence in another. Gen. Butler is not more worthy of condemnation because he has not excelled as a military leader, than our recognized military leaders are because they are not his equal in statesmanship.

It would be well for the Nation if in civil affairs, failure to achieve success, glaring mistakes and downright incapacity were recognized as they are in military affairs. Under the operations of such a rule, those who were not relieved, but held their places, would be conspicuous exceptions, and the country would have abundant reasons to rejoice in the results of its rigid enforcement.

General Butler has uttered a sentiment that does him honor, one that affords new proof of his patriotism, under circumstances peculiarly trying. "My country will be the gainer." If such a sentiment could come to be the standard of all men, whether in civil or military life, the country would be immensely better off—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

☞ General Butler has had a long interview with the President, who received him very pleasantly. A strong delegation will see the President within a week, and ask that he may be assigned to some command commensurate with his executive and administrative ability.

IN THE Senate on the 12th, Mr. Hall from this district, introduced the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the committee on the Militia be requested to report a bill to Senate so modifying our state laws as to extend the benefits of our various statutes to Pennsylvanians mustered into Hancock's Corps.

This is said to be a very important matter, and will have the effect of assisting to do justice to our brave people. We are gratified that Mr. Hall has taken such an active interest in the affairs that most interest the loyal people of the State. He is one of the most able and active of the Senators. He is on three of the most important Standing Committees of that honorable body.

Mr. Blair's Mission.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia, from a prominent gentleman in Washington, who says that Francis P. Blair, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis. Mr. Blair is expected to be in Richmond this evening.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (Special to the New York *Times*.) Francis P. Blair, Sr., left this afternoon on the Government steamer Don for City Point. Thence he will go on the flag of truce boat to Varina Landing, on the James river where a permit is waiting him to return to the rebel capital.

The Cabinet were in session several hours to-day, and it is understood that their conference related to the movements of this gentleman. Nothing, however, is known of the powers, if any, with which he is clothed, or the precise objects which it is expected he will accomplish; but the fact of his return a second time to Richmond would seem to authorize the conclusion that the present visit has, if not a more serious, at least a different aim from that which prompted his first mission.

AID FOR THE POOR AT SAVANNAH.—In New York, up to Saturday, about $15,000 had been subscribed and collections were being made. A large quantity of provisions for the destitute people of Savannah have been purchased, and will be forwarded by steamer Rebecca Clyde in a day or two. They consist of flour, Indian meal, salt, pork, pickles, vinegar, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beans, onions, bacon, hams, lard, codfish, beef and mutton. In addition to these stores, Col. Julian Allen, the Savannah agent, has purchased forty thousand dollars' worth of provisions on his own account, which will be immediately forwarded by the steamer Daniel Webster, which the government has generously placed at his disposal for that purpose. A large quantity of provisions is also being prepared in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, for this praiseworthy purpose. In Philadelphia the aid fund is large, but Boston appears to be going ahead of all competitors.

Death of Edward Everett.

Edward Everett died at Boston, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning last, the 15th inst., of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and about nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow citizens at Faneuil Hall on Monday last in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon of that day was present in court, in reference to claim of damages against the city of Charlestown, for overflowing a portion of his estate in Medford by constructing a dam in Mystic River. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evenening he appeared as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him.

At 3 o'clock in the morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral was to take place at noon on Thursday, in the First Church, the Rev. Rufus Ellis, pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities would take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1865.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States, that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism, at a period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock this morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad wherever the National name and authority are acknowledged.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The exodus from Lee's army is almost incredible. Since the first of December over twelve hundred rebel deserters have arrived from in front of Grant's army, most of whom have gone North. At the existing rate of desertion, one month will deplete the rebel army confronting Grant almost as much as the average casualties of a general battle.

☞ Paper still going up, and country printers going down.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

On Tuesday last, the train bound to Fairfax was fired into by a party of guerillas, between Springfield and Accotink bridge. The conductor was informed by the captain commanding at Springfield that there were some guerillas in the vicinity, and he was on his guard. When first seen they were putting timber on the track, and the engineer at once reversed the engine and saved the train. Some shot struck the smoke-stack, but no other damage was done.

The *Herald* has further particulars of the rebel attack at Virginia. On Wednesday morning an attacking force commanded by General Wickham, of Rosser's division of Union troops, at that post, consisting of the 34th Ohio infantry, and 8th Ohio cavalry, under Col. Forney, were completely taken by surprise and outnumbered, by the rebels rushing suddenly at daybreak. Cols. Forney and Yount, and about four hundred of their men were taken prisoners, but two Colonels and about two hundred men succeeded in escaping and regaining the Union lines. The rebels made a short stand and then retreated towards Lewisburg.

General Thomas' army is well furnished with supplies, to which accessions are constantly being made by transports moving up the river; but it is said that we need look for no active operations by it for some days, the roads being in very bad condition. It is believed that Hood's disorganized forces are still flying southward beyond Cornith, Mississippi.

Forty guerillas under command of Pratt and McGregor, a consolidation of several bands, at 3 o'clock, on the 17th, made a dash into Bardstown for the purpose of recovering one of their men, John Robinson, confined in the jail of that place. Bardstown is garrisoned by a detachment of Federal soldiers under Capt. G. W. Nichols. The guerillas set the depot on fire and it was burned to the ground, and the body of Mr. Sunberry was consumed in it. The guerillas and our troops had a heavy fight. Captain Pratt and Pat Bull were killed and Lieutenants Munday and Mason and several others wounded. The guerillas were routed and driven from the town. The pursuit was continued till darkness put a stop to further proceedings.

It is reported that, while Sherman marches on Christon from Savannah, Vice Admiral Farragut will himself superintend the operations of the fleet in the harbor. Between the hero of Atlanta and Savannah on one side and the hero of Mobile on the other, the cradle of treason will be likely to fare hard.

A detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, on Monday last the 16th, while returning from an exped t on in search of the wounded Moseby, who was supposed to be concealed in a house near Bealton, were attacked when near Salem, Fairfax county, by a superior force of Kinchlow's guerrillas. After an obstinate fight the rebels were put to flight, with a loss of eight killed, a number wounded and thirty-three prisoners. The party discovered that Moseby, on Thursday last, was removed to Lynchburg, and that he is slowly recovering from his wounds. Only two of our boys were wounded.

Gen. Thomas has written a letter to the War Department, giving a very encouraging view of military affairs in the Southwest. He says Hood cannot gather an army of 20,000 men, and that the Southwest is practically a conquered country.

The United States transport Fulton from Port Royal on the 18th, has arrived. The monitor Patapsco was destroyed off Charleston at two o'clock on the 17th, while doing picket duty, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty of her crew went down with her. Their names are not ascertained.

On the night of the 14th the 17th Corps, commanded by General Hatch, advanced on Pocotaligo Bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and captured it together with the fortifications and twelve guns, losing in the charge forty men, killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. The enemy evacuated during the night and fell back towards Charleston.

Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at twenty-one, and of others killed, missing and wounded at two hundred and nine. He states that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga, and that we will be in Wilmington before long.

The cavalry expedition of five hundred men, consisting of the 8th Illinois, under the command of Colonel Clendenin, and the 13th and 16th New York, under Colonel Ganzevoort, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudoun counties, as far up as Warrenton. They found no large body of rebels in arms, but brought in fifty-two horses and eleven prisoners. During Friday, Colonel Clendenin, with his command dashed into Leesburg and captured a rebel mail carrier with letters from the men in Rousseau's division of rebel cavalry, now stationed in the Shenandoah, to parties in Loudoun county. In this expedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

THE Richmond *Examiner* says: "From the statistics of the Clerk of the Libby Prison, Mr. Ross, we learn that from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 19th of December of the same year, 31,630 Yankee prisoners, of all grades, nations, tongues, complexions and kindreds, passed the doors of the Libby, as prisoners of war. This number is independent of about twenty thousand captured at Spottsylvania and elsewhere in Virginia, who were sent South without touching Richmond. Since the war began, 125,000 men have passed the door of the Libby and departed as prisoners of war."

The Tennessee Convention has passed a resolution more stringent than the one in force in Maryland, declaring that no person shall be a qualified voter in that State, unless sworn that he is unquestionably in favor of the Union and of all laws passed by Congress, and proclamations issued by the President, since the war began.

☞ Not up to time this week—cause, plenty of work and short days.

☞ Stock in sleighs went up to-day 100 per cent.

WAR FOR THE UNION
GLORIOUS NEWS!

The "Rat-Hole" to Wilmington and the "Back-door" to the Confederacy Closed.

FALL OF FORT FISHER!

OFFICIAL NEWS.

The following particulars of the engagement is from Admiral Porter and General Terry:

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night the 12th, and on Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by General Terry on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by 4,000 men, principally colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 oclock. The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by the continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days. The front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines, 1,800 strong, under command of Captain Breeze. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict they were checked and driven back in disorder, and were afterwards placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the front failed, it effectually served in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attack of the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by Colonel Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry.

The enemy's force in the Fort was over 3,000. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from which they had to be driven. They were seven in number and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours, by a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were occupied by the enemy. Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and General Terry at brief intervals. This signal was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops.

At about 9 o'clock the enemy were entirely driven from the fort and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about twelve o'clock at night General Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 2,800, the remainder of the force being killed and wounded. Our loss [illegible] accurately ascertained Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, besides the naval losses which were slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship or transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning, Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennypacker was badly wounded; also, Lieut. Col. Conr.. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. Gen. Leroy reported to Surgeon General Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for all the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there is an ample supply.

Early on Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock the magazines of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding between 200 and 300 persons. After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn except one brigade, left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Hoke's division, reported at 500, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on, a demonstration was made by Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack. At 11 o'clock Monday morning, a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that work.

Perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces, and their respective commanders, Admiral Porter and General Terry vied in their courtesies. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to gain anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers, and the forces engaged.

To this harmony of feeling and the confidence of the troops, may, perhaps, be attributed in a great degree the success of our attack, with nearly equal numbers, against a resolute enemy in a work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in strength, and which General Beauregard, a few days before, pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between 400 and 500. Gen. Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Col. Lamb also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements to relieve Gen. Whiting on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was quiet; the dead were being buried, and the wounded placed on transports and in field hospitals.

E. M. STANTON.

The Military Preparations of England.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.

The *Leader* of to-day says the British Government has ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes, and they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens.

Evacuation of Richmond.

Dissatisfaction and Mutiny among the Bank and File of the Rebel Army.

The Tottering State of the Confederacy.

A special correspondent of the *Press* writing under date of January 20th, from Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, says:

I see no reason to change my opinion in reference to the evacuation of Richmond. Corroborating testimony is daily arriving from the rebel stronghold. The machinery is being removed to Danville. The bankers have already sent their deposits to that place, and it is generally believed by the people that the rebel chiefs will soon pack up their traps and start South. Danville is distant about one hundred miles from Richmond.

The greatest dissatisfaction now exists in the rebel army. The feeling is very intense against the administration of Jeff Davis, and if Gen. Grant does not soon capture him, it is asserted the rebels will be certain to hang him. It is further asserted that even now he dare not walk the streets of Richmond without a strong guard, from fear of assassination by some fellow-rebels, who charge upon him the disasters to their God forsaken cause.

If you have not been informed, I would mention a very unpleasant state of affairs in the rebel camps in our front. The Georgia troops refused to remain any longer in Virginia and North Carolina soldiers were drawn up to bring them to terms, but without effect. The mutiny for a time threatened terrible consequences, and the way in which the rebel authorities deemed best to suppress it was to allow the Georgia troops to return to their State. It is more than likely that this feeling has been stimulated by a realization of the inevitable defeat of their entire armies. These soldiers will return not only to their homes, but to their allegiance.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that they had not learned that Fort Fisher had fallen. The tottering state of the Confederacy will not bear the shock of such disastrous news.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

Reported Evacuation of Wilmington—News from Admiral Porter at Hand.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21.

General Grant arrived here to-day, in his flag-boat the M. Martin, and left at 11 o'clock for Washington, by the express train. He is reported to have said that a deserter had come into the lines of General Terry and reported that the rebels were evacuating Wilmington, after having set fire to some $30,000,000 worth of cotton, but that the Federal troops were so near at hand as to prevent the destruction of it.

A bearer of dispatches has also arrived in the gunboat Queen from Admiral Porter's fleet, and has proceeded to Washington.

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

The Army Going into Winter Quarters.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.

Present indications are that Gen Thomas' army will not now move from its present position on the Tennessee river, as the troops are constructing winter quarters.

The Hero of Fort Fisher.

Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10th, 1827. He was educated in New Haven, where he was admitted to the bar in 1838. He became clerk of the county courts, but resigned in 1860 and made a short visit to Europe. He had long inclined to military studies, and took an active part in the militia of his State. He was Colonel of the 2d or New Haven county regiment, when Fort Sumpter war fired on, and immediately offered his services to the Governor and was commissioned to command the 2d Connecticat regiment of three months' men, which was one of the few that behaved well at Bull Run. He afterwards raised another regiment, the 7th Connecticut, which did excellent service in Gen. T. W. Sherman's [afterward Gilmore's] command, at Hilton Head, and at the capture of Fort Pulaski, for which it had the honor of being selected as the garrison.

In March, 1862, Terry was promoted to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and for his subsequent services in Florida, Virginia and North Carolina, which we have no time to particularize, he was made a Brevet Major General.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

REDUCED PRICES. The subscribers are now selling out their Winter Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, at Reduced Prices. ja25tmal LLOYD & HENRY.

ALARMING—The very low prices that GOODS OF ALL KINDS can be bought for at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Now is the time to get BARGAINS before we go East to buy our Spring stock. LLOYD & HENRY.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, If you want to see a rush for Goods.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—[Estate of Josiah Benn, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the estate of Josiah Benn, late of Franklin twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make immediate payment. ANGELINE PHEASANT, MARY BATEMAN, ja25,1865-6t* Executrixs.

NOTICE. OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP M. R. R. CO. Philadelphia, January 16th, 1865. The Annual meeting of the Stock holders of this Company will be held at their office No. 258 South 3d street Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 17th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year. J. P. ARENSEN, Huntingdon-3t Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. (Estate of Samuel Booher, dec'd.) Letters testamentary, on the estate of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated. ABRAHAM CHILCOTE, Esq., Jan. 18, 1865.* Executor.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Encights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

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HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 sets of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartira and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 350 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet. Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent that well known shop in a good location in Petersburg, together with a complete set of wagon-makers tools. Or the shop will be rented with or without the tools as may best suit any making application. Spruce Creek, Jan. 14, '65-3t. MOSES CANAN.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Porter township, in November last a white gray Horse, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL HATFIELD. January, 14, 1865-3t.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice. Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

NOTICE. We the Board of Poor Directors, at a meeting held at the Poor House, January 3d 1865, have adopted the following rules and regulations, for the future government of said Institution, and hereby give this notice to the public accordingly. After the first day of April next no relief will be afforded to any out door paupers, except in a few extreme cases where it would be impossible, or impracticable to remove them to the House. Also that all bills for the relief, support, &c, of paupers, and in short all demands against said Board, must be presented before the expiration of one year from the date of services rendered. Otherwise they will be rejected.

JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
HENRY MARKS.
Jan. 18, 1865-3t.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co.

The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1865, directed to be paid to said Creditors one and one-half per cent. on their claims on which former dividend has been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator. Spruce Creek, Jan. 18, 1865. Hollidaysburg "Standard." Indiana paper, Ebensburg "Alleghanian," publish 3t and charge this office.

THE DRAFT.

$400 BOUNTY!

The Burgesses and Council of Huntingdon Borough, have appropriated and now offer a bounty of $300 (in addition to the Government bounty of $100,) to each person who shall volunteer, or furnish a substitute, for one year, payable as soon as mustered into the service of the United States, to the credit of the borough of Huntingdon.

Substitutes, not liable to military duty, will receive such additional sum as they may agree for with the persons employing them.

Persons desiring to go either as Volunteers or Substitutes, can apply to the undersigned Committee, at Huntingdon, or to K. A. Lovell, Esq., at the Provost Marshal's Office, at Hollidaysburg.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
H. G. FISHER,
WM. I. STEEL,
Jan. 9, 1865-3t. Committee.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Hallroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm. J. S. MAGUIRE, RACHEL MAGUIRE. april10,1864-tf.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing over TWO HUNDRED ACRES, about 160 cleared and under cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. There is also a good water power and a large orchard of good fruit trees on the premises. The property is convenient to a good market, being about four miles from the Broad Top Mines. Also, On hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of good timber land lying near Marklesburg. Also, a lot lying in Marklesburg. The terms will be made to suit the purchasers. For further information inquire of the subscriber. JACKSON ENYEART. Jan. 6, 1865-3t.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarries in France, the best qualities of FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD AUREIL BRAND BOLTING CLOTH. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired. WM. H. KENNER. Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c, at low prices at Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

FLANNELS, Miners Plads, Linseys, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ladies Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c., at Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

LADIES Furs, Circulars, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Sontague's Gloves, &c., &c., at Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

New Terms for Advertising and Job Work.

The publishers of newspapers, in this county, owing to the increased prices of paper, and all articles connected with the business, have adopted the following rates:

1st. That the rates of *Advertising* be, from this date, for one square, of 12 lines or less, one time, 75 cents; three times $1,50; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Administrator's and Executor's Notices $2,50, and Auditor's Notices $2,00. *The cash to accompany all these notices.*

2. That *Job Work*, from this date be, for any number of Bills less than twenty, one-eighth sheet, $1,25; one-fourth sheet, $2,50; one-half sheet, $4,00; and additional copies half price. Blanks $2,00 per quire.

3. All Advertising and Job Work now due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of February, 1865, will be charged the above rates. All advertising and job work payable on contract.

NASH & WHITTAKER,
Eds. and Pubs. Jour. and Amer.
J. IRVIN STEEL,
Ed. and Pub. Monitor.
WM. LEWIS,
Ed. and Pub. Globe.

Local Scratchings.

The order of the day—Sour krout and buckwheat cakes.

Disappeared—one of the main pillars of the *late* "Democratic" organization of this place.

Will soon follow—"another of like import"—only a little more so.

—A Methodist revival is in progress at Marklesburg, this county.

—The court for this County closed its proceedings last week. The attendance was comparitively large.

—There are now only a few cases of small pox in Johnstown. Most of the old cases are becoming convalescent.

—There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place, on Sunday morning next.

— Mr. Peter Snyder has our thanks for a couple of gallons of cider. Mr. S has our word that it was prime.

A handsome present—the pair of prairie fowls presented us by Mrs. Dr. McClay. She will accept our thanks.

Sold out—Mr. Birnbaum, to a lady from Altoona. Photographing will be continued at the old stand until the 1st of April.

Excellent.—For some time past the sleighing and sledding in this locality has been excellent. Good use is made of it.

—Captain T. Benton Read has been made Inspector General of the 201st Regiment, P. V. A good position to be filled by a good officer.

—The town of Coalmont, formerly in Carbon township, this county, has been incorporated into a borough. It is officered exclusively by Union men.

Removed.—By a letter received from one of the boys of the detachment of the 19th Penna. Cavalry, it has been discovered they are at Cincinnati, en route for their Regiment.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, member of Congress elect from this district, has been re-elected President of the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company.

—Through an oversight we omitted last week giving credit to the Altoona *Tribune* for the article in our local column headed "A Queer Case."

—Railroad accidents this year are almost as numerous and destructive as they were at the beginning of last year. Several smashups have occurred in this neighborhood.

—The Auditors were busily employed for two weeks past in auditing the accounts of this county for the past year. We will publish the statement next month.

—James A. Brown is making preparations to erect in the coming summer a large brick dwelling and store room on the lot west and adjoining the residence of Dr. Dorsey.

— The following compliment is paid to James E. Stewart, the newly elected teacher of the principal public school of this place, by the Hollidaysburg *Standard*: "Mr. S is one of the very best teachers in the State, and our neighbors are to be congratulated on having secured his services."

What is vastly needed in this borough.—A circulating library. Will some of our citizens consider the subject, and do this much good for those who dwell in their midst and whose means for procuring literary knowledge are limited.

—The quota of this place is *gradually* being lessened by the number of substitutes accepted at the hands of those liable to duty, and also from those who are exempt from stated causes. A few—a precious few, however, of the latter class have manifested such a self-sacrificing interest in the welfare of their fellows. John Scott, Esq., an exempt, has put in a man for three years.

The Best

And most extensive variety of Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses and Porte Monnaies ever offered in the country, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H. Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Lost,

On the 23d of December last, in this place, a sett of furs. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

☞ Any person wanting breakfast shawls or gloves knit, can be accommodated by inquiring at the *Globe* office.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

Rabbits for Sale.

A pair of black and white rabbits for sale at this office. The purchaser can have them by paying the small sum of $2.50. tf.

Stolen.

An umbrella was stolen from the livery stable of Henry McMonigal, in this place, on Sunday morning last. The person who committed the theft will be greatly relieved by bringing or sending the same to this office. A wise act done in time saves trouble.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50,—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Lost,

At the Depot in this place, on Saturday last, a pocket book containing about sixty dollars in notes, several valuable papers and railroad tickets. The finder will please leave the book and contents at this office. The owner is a wounded soldier.

☞ Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided one-twentieth part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separately and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged.

THREE-CENT NOTES.—The new three-cent fractional currency just issued is very handsome. In the centre there is a fine medallion of Washington, and in each of the upper corners, a shield with the figure "3" upon it, and the words "E Pluribus Unum" underneath. On the reverse side "III" appears on each of the corners, and in the centre there is a large "3" upon a green field. The note has the usual inscription of the fractional currency on both sides. The engraving is beautifully executed, and it will be almost an impossibility to counterfeit the notes.

THE COMING DRAFT.—It is stated that it has been determined not to publish the names of the lucky individuals who draw prizes in the coming draft, and that the first intimation they will receive of their good fortune will be a visit from the Provost Guard. This course, it is argued, will prevent "skedadling," and have the effect of filling the ranks of the army much sooner. We do not know whether any such order has emanated from Provost Marshal General Fry, and only give the rumor for what it is worth. Should it turn out to be true, those who contemplated migrating to Canada in the event of being drafted will be at a loss what course to pursue, and whilst halting between two opinions may find themselves in the employ of Uncle Sam for a specified number of months.

Mr. Detwiler's Remarks.

On Thursday evening last, after Mr. Detwiler, who was to deliver a lecture in the Court House, upon the subject of Temperance, had waited patiently for a full house, which, alas, was not to be seen, he addressed the auditory of some twenty, three-fourths of whom were boys, upon the subject of "a dying calf," and referred to the comparison between that and the case of his lecture, stating that as the "gol darned calf had gin out," so had his lecture. He closed his brief and pithy remarks with the following *comforting* and *complimentary* notice to the *appreciative* citizens of Huntingdon. "Tell them" said he, "that when I call to address them again, I will bring two monkeys and a piece of burnt cork, and then I'll be sure to get a full turnout." A jocund individual present hereupon remarked "You'll be one of the monkeys," "Yes," replied the lecturer, "and I'll have you for the other." Thus passed another favorable opportunity for the redemption of a certain class of our people from the evil practice of intemperance. We are sure that Mr. Detwiler would have succeeded admirably; but we suppose that our people either did not wish to hear the lecture or that they were otherwise engaged that evening.

Accident.

Mr. Franklin Shade, one of the students of the Juniata Seminary, of Shirleysburg, was badly injured, on Thursday, the 12th, by falling from a swing. He fell a distance of about twenty feet, upon icy ground. Two teeth were knocked out, and his under jaw badly fractured. He is recovering.

Local Correspondence.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 23d, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am almost sorry to be obliged, to take up the precious room in your columns again; but in your last issue an excitable representative of the fair ones of our town, comes forth in all the majesty of feminine beauty, to express the feelings of that "oppressed sex," upon the matrimonial question. And very strangely does this excitable representative use her sarcastic pen.

Methinks a feeling of indecision, crept through her heart, as the pen traced those few lines.

After exhausting the "vials of wrath" upon your humble correspondent's defenceless head, and lamenting over the "seeming misfortunes of certain ones"; she very deliberately acknowledges the correctness of my conclusions in my former note. Then after declaring in emphatic terms that "liberty and freedom are boons not to be surrendered," and hailing with delight the appelation "ancient virgins" alias "old maids," she concludes with the "hope that your correspondent will retract his assertions."

Fie! fie! Minerva, thou stately daughter of Jove, thee allowest thy fiery spirit to overcome thy mighty wisdom. Why have a retraction of the thing admitted and gloried in by yourself?

No! no! there need be no retraction; but, taking your own strain, we should erect a monument here to the living, and inscribe upon its pure and glistening surface the following:

"Here dwell in peace, upon the lap of earth,
Three hundred "ancient virgins," perhaps unknown;
"Old maids" destined from their very birth;
And Matrimony marked (not) them her own."

WILDWOOD.

Huntingdon County.

The following statement shows the valuation of Real and Personal Estate in this county, and taxable for state purposes; the assessment of tax thereon for the year 1864, as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners at their last triennial meeting, and the taxable inhabitants therein for the year 1864: Valuation $4,750,651, assessment of Tax $12,276 19, Taxables, 6,770.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Through the courtesy of Robert H. Canan, Esq., clerk for Samuel J. Royer, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, we have been furnished with the following tabular statement of the comparative receipts of revenue from all sources during the years 1863 and 1864. The receipts during the year 1862 were so trifling that it was not deemed necessary to embrace them in the statement.

	1863.	1864.
January	$ 2,216 77	$ 8,091 14
February	20,747 18	7,013 16
March	9,377 82	10,107 88
April	8,115 92	11,606 43
May	7,199 20	18,071 65
June	7,772 33	11,891 70
July	9,309 60	82,563 30
August	5,835 93	20,158 01
September	8,652 27	13,604 27
October	5,933 09	27,445 33
November	26,036 51	34,135 43
December	10,609 88	30,971 69
Total	$141,696 37	270,059 62
Increase in 1864		128,904 25
Commutation money collected in 1863		238,800 00
Do. do. do. 1864		290,109 00
Total amount of commutation		$528,909 00
Do. do. Internal Revenue		412,296 99
Total of collections		$941,196 99

It will be seen that, under the operations of the Internal Revenue law, as amended June 30, 1864, the collections of revenue, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865, will approximate *half a million of dollars* in this district. There are not many districts in the State that pay a heavier tax for the support of the Government, or pay it more promptly.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 9TH PENNA. CAVALRY, near Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 19th 1865.

EDITOR HUNTINGDON GLOBE:—*Dear Sir.*—I wrote thinking a detailed account of Gen. Sherman's successful march from Marietta, Ga., to Savannah would be interesting.

On the fourteenth of November he cut his communications by destroying the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Our regiment belongs to Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry; we broke camp on the above date and made a rapid movement on Jonesboro, where we fought and defeated a division of rebel troops under the invincible Wheeler, but our dashing Kill fell on him with such a swoop that he came to the conclusion that the better part of valor was to get away as fast as possible. At Lovejoy station we captured two pieces of artillery; we travelled four days without opposition. On the morning of the twentieth we reached and drove in the outposts at Macon—the same night moving around on the Macon and Savannah Railroad at Grisiville and destroyed it so that it was entirely useless. On the morning of the twenty-first our Company, M, and by the way Capt. T. L. McCahan's old Company, being the outposts, the enemy charged the position, killed one, and wounded two, and captured twenty-four of the men, but some of the boys give the Johnies the dodge and came in; they still hold nineteen as prisoners. The name of the killed was Michael H. Wolf of Frankstown Township Blair county; the wounded, Christopher H. Beck and Jacob Noffsker; both I believe will recover. We then moved in direction of Milledgeville, the capitol of Georgia, and entered the city on the twenty-third; from thence we marched in the direction of the Augusta and Millen Railroad. On the night of the twenty-seventh, the enemy being reinforced, attacked our camp; we repulsed them with a heavy loss. They were in our rear all next day. At dark we reached the road and commenced destroying it; we fought all night an equal force, beside destroying three miles of the road. We broke camp at four o'clock and moved in the direction of the main body, which we reached on this morning of the twenty-ninth, having fought two pitched battles, and kept up a running fight for five days.

At Louisville we were reinforced by one division of Infantry, and again made a dash for the same road; at Thomas's station, and destroyed it effectually, driving the enemy all the way. On the morning of December fourth, Gen. Kilpatrick determined to punish the enemy severely who showed fight, charged their works and scattered them in all directions, capturing over one hundred prisoners. His movements at this place shows him to not be second to any cavalry General in the United States service. From thence we moved on the Savannah Road, and have not diverged from it up to this time, although the enemy has kept up a continual skirmish with our rear. On the ninth of December, we reached the Savannah river, and had the extreme pleasure of looking on the sacred soil of South Carolina. We unto ye secesh, if ever the army of the Mississippi reaches the soil of South Carolina.

I will just remark here that our one division of cavalry has destroyed on this march, cotton to the amount—well, just cipher until figures fail and then you will fall short a few hundred. We are now lying on the south side of Savannah and in full communication with our fleet on the big Ogeechee river, about fifteen miles from its mouth.

I cannot close without saying a few words in favor of our first Lieut. Dr. A. Phelp; he has commanded Company M. on this march, and we must say for him that a braver officer never drew a sabre in defence of our country's honor; and also must compliment our old Captain McCahan. Indeed, his friends may well be proud of him as the officers high in command acknowledge on his resignation the loss of one of the regiment's bravest and most generous officers. With this I leave you by promising more anon.

H. O. BEATTY.

Special Income Tax—Enforcement of the Law.

At present scarcely anything is erlisting so much interest among the business community, as the Income Tax and the enforcement of the law. This interest promises many advantages to the country, and looks directly to a more diligent administration of the law, and an increased revenue. It is not too much to say that it has resulted principally from the publication of the tax lists in some of the principal cities of the country, whereby opportunities were afforded for a more perfect scrutiny of the operation of the law and the faithfulness of individuals in making their returns.—Among the results of the discussion thus provoked and the facts elicited, is an important circular by Commissioner Lewis, which sets forth and enforces in plain language the duty not only of officers connected with the administration of the law, but of every citizen. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Complaints continue to be received at this office that many persons liable to income tax fail to make full returns. These complaints have become so general that I deem it a duty I owe to the public service to call the attention of assessors to the subject, that they may exert the necessary diligence to remove, if possible, the cause.

Any tax payer who renders untrue returns commits a triple offence: First, against the country, which he defrauds; secondly, against his neighbor, whom he injures by casting upon him a larger share of the public burden than he ought to bear; and, thirdly, against the law, which is violated both civilly and criminally, and which demands for the act a doubling of the debt as a recompense, and punishment for the crime as a retribution.

Erroneous returns are due sometimes to ignorance, sometimes to carelessness and inadvertance, and sometimes, also, to a deliberate purpose to defraud the Government. When their correctness is suspected, assistant assessors ought not to hesitate to make the necessary inquiries, in order to ascertain the truth. Otherwise their duty is not performed.

Delicacy under such circumstances must be laid aside, and respect for wealth, influence, or social position must yield to the higher obligations of official responsibility. Honest men when properly interrogated will not in general refuse to afford satisfaction to government officers, and the dishonest should not be suffered to escape under pretense of sensibilities too nice to endure a disreputable imputation without offence. A cheerful submission to a proceeding which a due execution of the law requires, is demanded in times like these equally by patriotism and good sense, and an appeal to those possessed of such qualities will seldom fail to produce the desired response. If any errors are believed to exist, it is not necessary to assume, in the first place, that they have been committed wilfully; but, on the contrary, it may be well to advise the tax-payer to amend his return, and to accept it if he avails himself of the opportunity. If he refuses to do so, section 14th of the late act authorizes a mode of proceeding, which, if vigorously pursued, will enunciate the truth.

Tax payers who are not cognizant of their responsibilities ought to be informed of them, and those who are unable to make out their returns, ought to be kindly instructed and assisted by the assistant assessors; but wilful and incorigible offenders should be made to recognize the power of the law in the prompt and sure visitation of its penalties. Let assistant assessors understand that it is their bueiness not merely to take returns, but to ascertain whether they are correct, and when they have reason to believe them incorrect, to act as already indicated. When an increased assessment is sworn down untruly, the case should be reported to the assessor, who should, when probable cause appears, institute an investigation, and make it searching and through.

A false return, even though accepted without alteration and the tax paid, has no binding effect on the Government. When the fraud is discovered, the Assistant Assessor may make the proper increase, and if, the tax payer shall swear down the assessment on the increased return, he may be proceeded against for perjury; or, which is the better way, instead of the increase made, an investigation may be had under section 14, the just amount of the duty ascertained and an hundred per cent, added to it by the way of penalty.

If an Assistant Assessor is destitute of the needed intelligence or vigor, his place ought to be supplied by one better fitted for it, and if the number of Assistant Assessors appointed is not sufficient to work the district, the fact should be communicated at once to this office.

The special income tax, if fairly assessed and collected, will produce more than thirty-five millions of dollars. It depends on the assessors and their assistants, mainly, whether the expectations of the department and the country, on the subject, shall be realized, or disappointed.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

☞ A fellow advertises in an Ala. bama paper, and offers to have Lincoln, Seward and Andy Johnson, murdered by the 1st of March for $1,000,000 in cash.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Anderson, Mr. MARTIN ORLADY, to Mrs. GREEN, both of Barree township.

On December 29th, by the same, Major J. T. HAMILTON, of Blair county, and Miss JENNIE E. HEWITT, of Mooresville, this county.

On the 21st of December, by T. Chenoworth Gessford, Minister of the Gospel, Mr. ROBERT CUNSINS, and Miss NANCY MILLER, both of this place.

On the 26th of December, by the same, Mr. GEORGE H. CORBIN of Juniata township, Huntingdon co., Pa., and Miss MARY J. HEINEY of Lancaster, Pa.

On the same date, by the same, Mr. ANDREW F. GROVE, of Marklesburg, Pa., and Miss M. ANNIE CORBIN, of Juniata township, Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 27th of December, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH GOODMAN and Miss JEMIMA LONG, both of this place.

On the 1st of January, by the same, Mr. JOHN MILLER and Miss MINERVA DEAN, both of this borough.

On Tuesday evening, 17th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. L. FRANK WATTSON to Miss SALLIE A. BARTOL, both of this place.

DIED,

In Union township, on the 27th of December, 1864, JANE, wife of M. F. CAMPBELL, Esq., aged 55 years and 8 months.

On the 15th, at his residence in McConnelstown, SAMUEL WATSON, in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased, though as yet young, fell a victim to consumption, of which he died. He was a peaceable and worthy citizen, and in his death was quiet and resigned. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his departure.

On the 27th inst., at his home in Woodcock Valley, SAMUEL HENRY, son of John and Mary GROVE, in the 14th year of his age. There was a good degree of interest connected with little Sammy. He was naturally possessed of an active mind, and a good disposition. For the last two years of his young life, he was much afflicted. But this fact only served to ripen him for eternity. He read his Bible daily, and prayed much. No doubt he is now at rest in the Saviors' arms.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, in Mooresville, HARRY T. MCCLAIN, son of S. C. and B. J. McClain, aged 4 months and 13 days.

"Sleep on, dear one, and take thy rest;
God called thee home—he thought it best."

"Death should come
Gently to one of gentle mould, like thee;
As light winds wandering through groves of bloom
Detach the delicate blossoms from the tree.
Close thy sweet eyes calmly, and without pain,
And we will trust in God to see thee yet again."

DR. STRICKLAND.—The valuable remedies offered by this regularly educated physician, who came here from Tennessee, highly recommended, will be found advertised in our columns. His office is No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

We would advise any one suffering from a distressing cough or any affliction of the throat or lungs, to try Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam; it is for sale at the drug stores.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 24.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9,00@12,00
Common and Superfine	$9,75@10,00
Rye Flour	$9,25
Corn Meal	$ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,85@2,90
Fair and Prime Red	$2,70@2,85
Rye	$1,73
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,18
Oats	92
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$10,50
Timothy	$6,25
Flaxseed	$3,80
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$12,50
Extra do ₰ cwt	6,25
White Wheat	2,45
Red Wheat	2,40
Rye	1,85
Corn	1,65
Oats	80
Cloverseed	18,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	2,50
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865–3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual prices for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '65.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Rugs &c., at
Dec. 13, '64–tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at LLOYD & HENRY'S

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., &C.

A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; no ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired.

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*

Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the west corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
PICKLED FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of Articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
Nov. 23, '64.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also. Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862–tf

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma'64

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, save your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb. 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen of all sizes, just received and for sale by
Dec. 13, '64. JAMES A. BROWN.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 10, 1864.

COUGH, MORE!
STRICKLAND'S
COUGH BALSAM

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists, General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists, General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA. NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov. 23, 1864-2m*

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

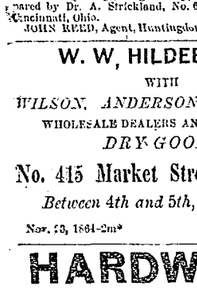
JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 3m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

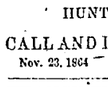
April 18, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

Newand reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and largest variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 35 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

Our Express Trains leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	MAIL. & ERIE EXPRESS.	HALFMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRIS'G ACCOM.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	4 59	11 55	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	3 40
5 25	4 58	12 04	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	3 29
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	3 20
5 43	5 16	12 26	.....	Mill Creek,	9 33	9 45	3 13
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 25	2 16
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 09	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 25	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 41	1 10
7 08	6 33	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 58	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 41 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

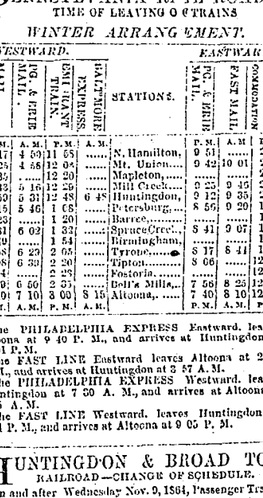
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Eve n' P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	11 12	6 00
6 13	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 45
6 45	8 44	Markleburg,	11 30	5 30
			LE 11 05	5 27
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	AR 11 03	5 20
			LE 11 05	5 27
7 10	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	4 51
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	4 45
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 20
	LE 9 55			LE 4 50
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		5 10
	10 23	Hopewell,		5 21
	10 29	Piper's Run,		5 35
	10 00	Hamilton,		5 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,		5 24
	AR 11 16	Mount Dallas,		LE 5 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR	9 40
	10 15	Coalmont,		9 25
	10 20	Crawford,		9 15
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE	9 10
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " {	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects, and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or aches. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.

Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Bickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryans' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1861.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, '64.

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In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

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The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

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WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.
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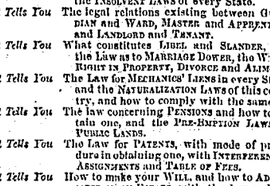

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Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

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J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
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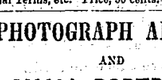

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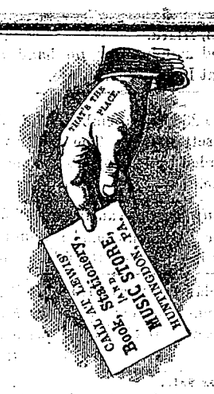

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